

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

With the increase of the nation's greatest textile industry—the manufacture of cotton—comes a greater need for co-operation among the manufacturers and among the workers, and a wider understanding of the problems that beset the way. To discuss these problems the Spinners' International Union will meet in Boston on September 10, and at the same time and place the National Mule Spinners will meet. On September 29 and 30 the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold its eighty-fifth annual meeting at Saratoga, and on October 29 the United Textile Workers of America will meet at Cohasset, N. Y. With America growing three-fourths of the world's cotton supply, and even then with the prospect of the demand exceeding the supply, manufacturers and textile workers have many plans to devise whereby so many spindles may not again be idle as they have during August of this year, nor call for the large curtailment of cotton goods that was necessary in the Carolinas.

Measured by the number of spindles, nearly a quarter of a million all told, the United States ranks second in cotton manufacture among the world's workers. In the manufacture of cotton goods approximately 1,300 establishments are devoted to this industry, employing 350,000 workers at a total wage of \$7,000,000. Capitalized at \$514,000,000, these establishments turn out an annual product of about \$400,000,000 worth of goods.

Of the cotton manufacturing establishments North Carolina has 231, Massachusetts 210, South Carolina 141, Georgia 138, Pennsylvania 124, New York 112. Of the nearly 50,000 spindles one-third are in the Southern States. As yet the increase having been made there during the present year, despite the fact that mills were closed in many sections for awhile this summer. South Carolina, for example, has an increase of 143,220 spindles and 2,567 looms, aggregating \$20,000,000 new capital, and giving employment to 1,308 more operatives. The crop of the cotton year of 1908-9 sent to the mills for last year's manufacturing purposes was 5,185,594 bales, averaging 500 pounds each, or 2,592,797,000 pounds in all. The cloth mills over four-fifths of this, and the balance was distributed among the yarn spinners, hosiery mills, woolen and worsted mills, the carpet, waste, and silk manufacturers.

Allowing an average of four yards of goods to every pound of cotton, there were 10,385,594 yards of goods made last year. Were it not for the cotton, the continuous piece it would be of sufficient length to wrap around the entire earth 173 times, and nearly around again. If the cloth were stretched between the earth and the moon it would measure the distance sixteen times, and leave a large-sized remnant for the bargain counter. The weight of the cotton goods varies with the fabric and the export, usually averaging 2.36 yards to the pound.

The number of 500-pound bales produced by the world last year was slightly over 16,000,000, and of these the United States furnished nearly 11,000,000. It is believed by those who have studied the situation and who know the possibilities of land in the South, that 100,000 bales could be come from that section. As yet the resources of the South in this particular direction have not been fully probed. Government experts under Dr. Knapp have given practical demonstrations in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and the result has already been measured in better and larger crops.

It is the picking of the cotton that takes so much time for the grower. While one man with the proper machinery can cultivate thirty acres, it takes four men picking an average of 100 pounds of cotton a day to harvest the crop. Last year's crop required for its harvesting and ginning an average of 1,500,000 persons working four months. Improvements in the manner of handling and storing cotton have arisen with the increase of the crop among the farmers. Within the past year alone have been built the number of 500 bales cotton warehouses to the number of 500 have been built by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, through the cotton belt of the South, the cost of each being from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Harvie Jordan, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, is working for better compressed cotton bales. All these will militate toward a larger crop, and a better grade of cotton.

With three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton in this country, we imported last year something like \$25,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton stuffs, over half of which was lace and embroideries, over \$11,000,000 worth coming from England. A. D. Tompkins, a prominent manufacturer of North Carolina, recently wrote an argument in favor of a greater and more varied manufacture of cotton in the South. He showed the profits that would be in such advancement. Taking an average North Carolina cotton crop of 500,000 bales, Mr. Tompkins figured out what the profits would be on it when manufactured into different grades of goods. This half million cotton bales, valued conservatively at 5 cents per pound, made into duck of the cheapest quality and sold at 34 cents a yard, or 15 cents a pound, would bring in \$3,000,000. If made into Swiss embroidery, sold at 25 cents a pound, the highest value for manufactured cotton goods, the income would be \$5,000,000, more than enough to buy all the cotton and woolen cloth in the world, and still have left over any one else would advocate the making of all North Carolina's cotton output into either duck or Swiss embroidery. It shows what opportunities await the manufacturers.

The industry has built and supports hundreds of towns whose business and whose population depend entirely on the mills and factories. In Lowell, Mass., for example, there are 50,000 spindles and 26,000 looms, with a wide variety of goods as the output of the establishments. The factories of this city consume 100,000,000 pounds of cotton per year, requiring 4,000 freight cars to deliver the raw cotton. Averaging four yards to the pound, Lowell ships about 50,000,000 yards annually of all sizes. From a small one that a traveling man could tuck under his arm, to a large housewife box whose only restriction in size is that it must be in proportion to the width and height of box covers. In Lowell blackberries 60,000 pounds of cloth are treated daily.

The problem of securing and holding operatives is one of the biggest ones among the manufacturers. The South has levied on the poor whites, and through the benevolence of mill men in the matter of textile schools, primary education, churches, sanitary homes and villages, and settlement work, these people are finding a newer and better system of living. In the New England States immigrants from the Old World and from Canada are the hands employed. Whenever they are, these operatives have come in recently for a good deal of attention at the hands of welfare workers, reformers, and statisticians. A Boston paper recently provoked controversy by objecting to the establishment of a new mill in East Boston, saying that the establishment of a new mill in the lowest paid industrial in the United States and that the operatives did not receive living wages. In reply, comparative figures of living expenses and wages were shown between the shop girl and the mill girl, with the superior advantages for the mill girl. Investigators in the matter of industrial hygiene have found that in deaths from tuberculosis the percentage of deaths among women who go out to domestic service.

There are thousands of women working in the factories, and thousands more children. But machinery of a newer and improved make is slowly but surely pushing both away in favor of men who can do heavier work and manage more machines at once. An economic phase of the question has been the manufacturer's saving in the matter of wages. Through the South progressive mill men are asking for compulsory education laws that will take children out of the factories and put them in schools. It has only been 118 years since William Slater came over to Rhode Island and established the first water-powered cotton mill. It is even longer since the days that Thomas Jefferson and his private secretary, James Madison, were in the Virginia cotton plantation, making 2,000 yards of cloth a year for his family and his slaves' use. The ponderous fashion of weaving has long gone. Machinery with the precision of a Thurston waterway and the rapidity of lightning eliminates the need of human labor, minimizes time, and sets a pace for the factories of the world to follow in the new era of industry.

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ANNOUNCE CLERICAL CHANGES.

Some Post-office Department Workers Have Salaries Increased.

The following changes were announced at the Post-office Department yesterday:

Miss Clara H. Jones, clerk in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, effective September 1; resignation of Felix J. Delane, elevator conductor in the office of the Postmaster General, at \$20 per annum, effective to-day; Frederick L. Templeton, clerk in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, and William J. Jochum, clerk in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, detailed to the new accounting section in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

Big Labor Day Ceremony Planned for Falls Church.

Rev. William E. Griffiths and Rev. William Torrence Stuebel to Be Among Speakers.

The District Christian Endeavor Union is planning for a big time on Labor Day at Falls Church, Va. William Elliot Griffiths, D. D., L. H. D., of Rhode Island, will speak on the subject of "Things Japanese and the Outlook for 1909." Dr. Griffiths is the author of a number of books on Japanese life and history, one of the best known being "Dux Christus," the unified mission study book on Japan.

Rev. William Torrence Stuebel, A. M., L. L. D., staff lecturer for the board of education of New York City, stated in a letter this week that the subject of his address at that meeting would be "Advanced States."

The afternoon's entertainment will be on the lawn of the Presbyterian church, and the evening meeting in the church. The president of the union would like to receive estimates of the number that will go from each society. The eighth did not. He had met the bishop earlier in the day.

The Rev. W. B. MacPherson, who is one of Bishop Brown's archdeacons and head of his college in Arkansas, is on a visit to friends and relatives in this diocese, of which he was formerly one of the clergy. He is enthusiastic about Bishop Brown as a great missionary leader who has been marvellously successful.

Within the limits of the District, on the Murdock Hill road, Tennallytown, stands a little chapel dedicated to St. Columba, the great Irish-born missionary, who settled here centuries ago at Iona, on the western coast of Scotland, and there established what has since become one of Britain's sacred places. This chapel is in St. Alban's parish, of which Rev. Canon Bratenahl is rector, the vicar in charge of the chapel being the Rev. William R. Bushby, L. L. M., who for many years was connected with St. Stephen's parish.

St. Columba's was built thirty-five years ago, and many persons well known in the District of Columbia have worshipped within its walls.

Attached to the chapel is a large parish hall, which is arranged to do duty as Sunday school room and also as a club-house, and which is very generally used as such by the people of the whole parish. The hall is in need of certain repairs and improvements, and for the purpose of raising the necessary funds the aid of that modern auxiliary, the "smoker," was given last Wednesday, to be followed later by an entertainment and lawn party. Bushby has only just entered upon the work and he is much encouraged.

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The Rev. Dr. Wyllys Rede, dean of Quincy Cathedral, Illinois, expects to be in Washington for several days beginning September 3. Dean Rede is an author of repute.

The statistical report of the various parishes as given in the recently published annual journal of the convention is unusually interesting. The report comes on the one hand such data as the number of families, confirmed, married, and buried in each parish, together with the number of communicants, Sunday school teachers, and Bible class teachers, and on the other hand, the estimated value of church property in every parish, and the amount received and expended for the work of the church at large, the home diocese and the parish in particular.

From the report it will be seen that the aggregate of families connected with the various parishes is 11,653. Trinity Parish Church, Rev. P. Williams, rector and archdeacon, stands easily first in contributing the largest number of families to the grand diocesan total, numbering at 1,025 families, from which it draws 1,025 communicants.

Members Next Communion Church, Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., rector, with 38 families on its rolls. Two churches have exactly 200 families to their credit, viz., St. Paul's, Twenty-third street, Rev. Canon Harding, L. D., rector, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. Corneille Abbott, Jr., rector. Other parishes which have over 100 families on their parochial registers are St. John's, Georgetown, 225; St. Thomas', 238, and St. Mark's, 225.

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BISHOPS ARE ACTIVE

Settlement House Recently Purchased in Philippines.

FILIPINO WOMEN FOR NURSES

The Rev. W. B. MacPherson, Head of College in Arkansas, Visiting Friends in This Diocese—Statistical Report of the Various Parishes. \$290,387.77 Expended for Church.

Bishop Paret, of Maryland, and Mrs. Paret are in Southern Maryland. The bishop is an enthusiastic fisherman, though well over eighty years of age, and before his arrival yesterday in Southern Maryland he had engaged the services of a fisherman at the neighboring village of Benedict, for four days' fishing in the Patuxent River.

Not far from Benedict is Old Field Parish, or Trinity, to give it its own ecclesiastical title. Some twenty years ago Bishop Paret had his experience which he used to be fond of recounting to his friends, which we have not seen in print. The bishop had reached one of the two churches in the parish on the first visitation after his consecration as bishop in Epiphany Church, this city. He was not then as well known as he is now. It so happened, therefore, that as he had arrived some time before service and was walking about in the churchyard, he was asked by another early arrival if he had seen anything of his new Yankee bishop?

"Yes," said the bishop, "I am he." "Now look here, my friend," was the reply, "I want no fooling. I am a vestryman of this church and I don't stand for that sort of thing." So they parted. Later, the bishop gave out during the service that he would like to meet the vestrymen at the close of the service and would be glad if they would remain. The vestrymen, however, did not. He had met the bishop earlier in the day.

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Many persons will be pained to learn that Father Buel is about to leave the institution over which he has already presided for some years, and his friends in this city will deeply regret the appointment that calls him to another town.

That the transfer may bring to him a welcome respite from his arduous duties as rector of Georgetown University is a wish that finds echo in many hearts.

Father Joseph Himmell, S. J., whose fame as a pulpit orator and missioner has won for him renown as priest and pastor, enters upon his new duties with the good wishes of countless friends, to whom his mental attributes and personal qualifications bespeak his splendid fitness for the exalted position to which he is called.

That Father Eugene De L. McDonnell, S. J., should be made vice rector of Gonzaga College, to fill temporarily the post made vacant by Father Himmell's appointment, is a recognition of a young priest's merits that evokes gratitude and appreciation from the clergy and Catholic laity of Washington.

Charles J. Mullaly, S. J., of this city, who for a number of years has pursued his theology in the Novitiate of St. Andrews, on the Hudson, and at Fordham College, sailed to-day from New York on the steamship Campania for Liverpool. After a tour through France, Ireland, and England Mr. Mullaly will enter upon a course of study in the Jesuit College at Tortosa, Spain.

Rev. Father Ignatius Fealy, assistant priest at St. Joseph's Church, this city, who sailed for Europe last July, in company with Rev. Father Frank A. Wunshberg, was honored by the Holy Father, Pope Pius X, with a special audience on the 8th of this month.

In company with two other priests and three laymen, Father Fealy was presented to the Holy Father by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

After extending personal greetings to each member of the little group, Pope Pius, in Italian, told the priests that he had listened with intense interest to the Holy Father's petition, and he replied that he would gladly do as requested, whereupon, wishing success and extending his approval, Pope Pius gave his special blessing to the Christ Child Society of Washington.

This organization, the Christ Child Society, founded by Miss Mary V. Merrick, and sustained by countless numbers of noble women and philanthropic men, has done so much to alleviate suffering and gladden the hearts of the poor in this city that the enumeration of its charities would be an impossible task, and its merits are too well known to the people of Washington to need mention in this column.

That branch of the society in which Father Fealy is especially interested—the Christ Child Club for Italian Boys—was organized by him in connection with Rev. J. M. Cooper, D. D., of St. Matthew's Church, this city.

This branch, with rooms at 300 Second street northeast, has for its purpose the spiritual and mental cultivation of Italian youths; their advancement in mechanical pursuits, and furnishes numerous recrea-

SKANN'SONS
8th St & Pa Ave.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
CLOSE 6 P. M. TO-DAY

It's never been done before!
\$2.50 WHITE WAISTS
offered at **\$1.00**

We've 300. Wish we had double that quantity. The best waist ever sold at a dollar. Look at the material—look at the style, the trimming, the lace. And you'll readily perceive it to be a \$2.50 waist. Made of fine white Persian lawn; fancy yoke style; wide flit lace with rows of fine lace between; new style; lace stock and lace cuffs; three-quarter sleeves; that are lace trimmed; all sizes. And the first 300 buyers can have them at \$1.00.

Second Floor—S. Kann, Sons & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW IN WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.

Notices for these columns should reach The Herald office by 9 p. m. Friday.

EPISCOPAL.

ST. THOMAS', near Dupont Circle.
Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., D. C. L., rector.
Rev. John G. Ames and Rev. J. M. McKee.
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning prayer service, 11 a. m.; service and sermon by Dr. Ernest Smith, 11 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 10th and G streets, N. W.
Rev. C. Carter, M. A., rector; Rev. William L. Pettit, D. D., curate. Sunday services: 7:30 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:30 a. m., morning prayer service; 11 a. m., Holy Communion on first Sunday of month at the 10:30 a. m. service. Rev. M. Bowyer Stewart in charge during July, 1908.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Mass. ave. and 12th st. N. W.
Rev. J. H. Herring, rector. 8 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon.

ST. MARK'S, 2d and 4th sts. N. E.
Rev. Dr. W. L. De Vries, rector. 8 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon. 7:30 and 11 a. m., 8 p. m.

PEOPLES OPEN-AIR EVENINGSONG, Cathedral grounds, Mount St. Alban, August 30 at 4 p. m. Special program. Rev. Harry A. Brown, chairman. U. S. A. Vestal choir, led by detachment of United States Marine Band. Tunes Tennysonian.

ST. PAUL'S, 2d st. N. W., near Washington Circle.
Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., and Rev. Charles H. Holmsted, clergy. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening service, 8 p. m.

FOUNDRY M. E. CHURCH, 12th and Church sts. N. W.
Rev. Robert M. Moore, D. D., pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching by Rev. Clarence E. Wood, 11 a. m. State free. All welcome. No evening service.

CONGREGATIONAL.
MT. PLEASANT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Columbia road and 10th st. N. W.
Rev. M. Rose Plakshorn, pastor. 9:45 a. m., Sunday school. 11 a. m., service by Rev. W. E. De Rimmer. 7:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor meeting.

CHRISTIAN.
VERMONT AVENUE CHURCH, Service with sermon by the pastor, Rev. F. D. Power, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m.

LUTHERAN.
MEMORIAL, Pastor, J. G. Butler, preaches at 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p. m. Labor